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# Probe of arms-panel leaks urged

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Washington—Five senators requested yesterday an investigation of a "pattern of press leaks" about closed-door testimony taken by an arms control subcommittee headed by Senator Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.) concerning arms negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The five, all considered friendly to the Carter administration's position in the arms negotiations, expressed "serious concern" about the effects of the so-called leaks on talks with Russia, which they said had now reached a sensitive stage.

Mr. Jackson has made no secret of his fear that the pacts now shaping up will result in an imbalance in strategic weapons favoring Moscow. Associates contended that yesterday's move by proponents of the agreements was a sign of their worry about the agreements' possible rejection in the Senate.

Requesting the investigation of subcommittee leaks, in a letter to Senator John C. Stennis (D., Miss.), chairman of the parent Senate Armed Services Committee, were Senators John C. Culver (D., Iowa), Wendell R. Anderson (D., Minn.), Dale Bumpers (D., Ark.), Gary Hart (D., Colo.) and Thomas J. McIntyre (D., N.H.).

All are members of the Armed Services Committee.

For his part, Senator Jackson yesterday tried to shunt aside the attack, led by Senator Culver, asserting, "I know of no leaks that have involved national security." The central issue, he said, was the arms talks and "I'm not going to get into diversionary matters."

Mr. Stennis had no comment.

The development yesterday was only the latest chapter in a running battle between proponents and opponents of the still-unfinished arms pacts with Russia, much of the battle being waged by means of background briefings for reporters by



HENRY M. JACKSON  
heads arms control panel

sources who are well informed but request anonymity.

Three who spoke for the record yesterday—arms control advocates who have served in government—modestly praised the administration's efforts as likely to lead to the best agreements with Russia that can be had presently.

They appeared agreed that the administration had much to blame on itself by

setting terms for the arms debate which is now has changed. This referred to the White House's original strongly stated aim of getting agreements which head off the vulnerability of the United States land-based missile force to Soviet attack in the early 1980's.

Now, the administration says, that aim will not be achieved, but it does not matter because compensating measures can be taken and bombers and submarine-carried missiles will retain their deterrent power.

The arms control advocates were Jan Lodal, a former National Security Council staff member, Richard Garwin, who has served on presidential and defense science boards, and Herbert Scoville, Jr., an Arms Control Association official who has served in the Defense Department, Central Intelligence Agency and Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Mr. Garwin said the Minuteman's vulnerability can be offset by the deterrent power of submarines and bombers and also by defensive measures that could, if wanted, be taken at missile sites themselves.

Mr. Lodal said the new agreements must be judged against the situation the United States would be in without them, not against the administration's tough March proposals which Russia rejected.

He would give the agreements a B minus, he said, calling them "not superb," but the best, probably, that could be had. They will "moderate" U.S.-Soviet arms competition, he said, and the United States will be more secure with them.

Mr. Scoville said the pacts will bring some reductions in nuclear weapons, which is "politically significant," will leave Soviet missiles vulnerable along with U.S. Minuteman rockets and will make a beginning on controls over cruise missiles. The pacts are "far from perfect," he said, but without them the arms race would spurt.